339 factories newly created in Komsomolsk, Khabarovsk, and Londoko in Birobidzhan shows. The last-named cement plant has very recently been expanded into the largest such plant in the Far Eastern region next to the plant at Spassk. For the supplying of Transbaykal a cement plant has been newly erected in Temlyuy, 98 kilometers west of Ulan-Ude.

288 In light industry, a new cloth factory in Ulan-Ude is worth mentioning. It was moved here in 1941 and since then it has been so greatly expanded that it delivers several million meters of cloth a year. It is the first cloth factory in the Far Eastern regions. In Birobidzhan there is an important plant in the clothing and knitting goods industry; Khabarovsk and Vladivostok have additional large undertakings in the manufacture of ready-made clothing. In the fu
•295 goods and leather industry there are two outstanding central points t be mentioned, both of which are in Transbaykal: Chita with the largest fur and leather works in the Far Eastern regions; and Chikoyskiy Zavod, which lies east of Kyakhta on the river of the same name, which draws its raw materials from the Mongolian People's Republic. The production of Chita alone is sufficient to supply all of east Siberia with furs and leather. Shoe and other leather goods factories exist in various places. The shoe factories produce approximately 3 million
323 pairs a year. Only one plant--although, to be sure, one of large dimensions--is available to supply a large part of the Far Eastern regions with glass, glass goods, crockery, and porcelain. This plant lies in Ulan-Ude and represents the largest glass and glass goods factory in Siberia. In addition to window and mirror glass, it also supplies special glass for special purposes. According to the projected capacity it is supposed to be in a position to deliver 14,000 tons of plate glass and 6,000 tons of mirror glass. Ulan-Ude is responsible for supplying all of east Siberia with glass. Mention has already been made of the glass factory in Magadan. A smaller factory is supposed to still exist in the Vladivostok area.

256 The food and luxuries industry is represented by numerous small plants in the agricultural regions. Khabarovsk, Svobodnyy, and Blagoveshchensk have large mills. The first two have a processing capacity of 200 tons of grain per day; the Blagoveshchensk mill is supposed to be even bigger. The large bread and other baked goods plants, which are typical of Soviet cities, are also to be encountered here.
255 Khabarovsk has the most important installations of this type. The surplus of meat produced in Transbaykal are processed into preserved products and canned goods in the two meat plants in Ulan-Ude and in Chita.